

**ENGLISH AFFIXATION IN THE SPEECH OF WHO DIRECTOR  
GENERAL ON OPENING REMARK AT MEDIA BRIEFING  
ON COVID-19 AND THE RESPONSES OF  
SOCIAL MEDIA USERS**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor  
Degree in Department of English Education**

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**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

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Surakarta, 31 May 2021

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# ENGLISH AFFIXATION IN THE SPEECH OF WHO DIRECTOR GENERAL ON OPENING REMARK AT MEDIA BRIEFING ON COVID-19 AND THE RESPONSES OF SOCIAL MEDIA USERS

## *Abstrak*

*Bahasa adalah kunci komunikasi bagi manusia. Seiring dengan perkembangan kemajuan teknologi, penggunaan bahasa pun berkembang pesat, salah satunya digunakan di media sosial. Oleh karena itu proses afiksasi di media sosial juga meningkatkan dan membantu memperkaya kosakata bahasa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti fungsi dan makna imbuhan-imbuhan yang terdapat dalam pidato dan respon dari pengguna social media. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang diperoleh dengan menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kata-kata bahasa inggris yang mengandung imbuhan –imbuhan pada pidato dari WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID dan respon dari pengguna social media. Data yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan teori O'Grady (1997) untuk menjelaskan fungsi dari imbuhan dan teori Katamba (1994) dalam mendeskripsikan makna dari imbuhan-imbuhan tersebut. Tidak seperti temuan dari Siboro dan Bram (2020), penelitian ini menemukan bahwa fungsi dari derivational affixes yang ditemukan di dalam text terdiri dari awalan a- sebagai pembentukan kata keterangan and en- sebagai pembentukan kata kerja. Akhiran –al, –ance, –ion, –ing, –ness, –ment, –ity, –edge, –th sebagai pembentukan kata benda, –al, –ive, –ing, –ful, –ous, –able sebagai pembentukan kata sifat, dan –ly sebagai pembentukan kata keterangan. Penelitian ini juga menemukan awalan akhiran in....ant dan en.....ing. Ada juga multi derivational yang berfungsi sebagai pembentukan kata benda, pembentukan kata keterangan, dan pembentukan kata sifat. Selebihnya untuk inflectional affixes yang ditemukan di text terdiri dari akhiran –es/s sebagai kata ganti rang ketiga, –es/s sebagai kata benda jamak, –ing sebagai present participle, –ed sebagai bentuk lampau, –er sebagai perbandingan and –est sebagai superlative. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa imbuhan a- dapat diartikan sebagai masa depan, en- dimasukkan ke dalam, –al sebagai ciri atau menunjukkan keterampilan, –an sebagai tindakan mengolah sesuatu, –ive memiliki ciri verba, –ing sebagai proses sesuatu, –ion sebagai kondisi sesuatu, –ness sebagai keadaan perasaan, –ful sebagai dipenuhi perasaan, –ment sebagai hasil tindakan, –ly menggambarkan sesuatu dengan cara, –er sebagai seseorang yang melakukan sesuatu, –ous sebagai memiliki kualitas, –ity sebagai keadaan menjadi sesuatu, able mampu mendeskripsikan sesuatu secara berkualitas, –edge sebagai hasil proses dari verba, –an sebagai person, –th sebagai hasil tindakan dari verba, in-....-ant sebagai tindakan yang diberikan sesuatu, en-... –ing sebagai kondisi sesuatu.*

**Kata Kunci:** *imbuhan, fungsi dan makna, pidato, pengguna social media*

## **Abstract**

Language is the key of communication for human being. Along with the development of technological advances, the language usage has developed rapidly,

one of which is used in the social media. Therefore the process of affixation in the social media also enhances and leads to help enriching the language vocabulary. The purposes of this research were to investigate the function and the meaning of affixation on speech and responses of social media users. This research was descriptive qualitative research. The affixation in media social was The data was obtained by using documentation. The data used was English words which contain affixes on speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID and the responses of social media users. The data was analyzed by using O'Grady (1997) theory for clarifying the function of affixation and Katamba (1994) theory for describing the meaning of affixation. Unlike the finding reported by Siboro and Bram (2020), the present research found that the functions of derivational affixes found in the text consists of prefixes *a-* as adverb formation and *en-* as verb formation. Suffix *-al*, *-ance*, *-ion*, *-ing*, *-ness*, *-ment*, *-ity*, *-edge*, *-th* as noun formation, *-al*, *-ive*, *-ing*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-able* as adjective formation, and *-ly* as adverb formation. This research also found circumfix *in....ant* and *en.....ing*. There were also multi derivational affixes which function as noun formation, adverb formation and adjective formation. Furthermore the function of inflectional affixes found in text consist of suffix *-es/s* as 3<sup>rd</sup> person or singular, *-es/s* as plural noun, *-ing* as present participle, *-ed* as past tense, *-er* as comparative and *-est* as superlative. The present research also found that affix *a-* could be meant as toward the future, *en-* as put into, *-al* as characterizing or showing skill, *-ance* as the act of processing something, *-ive* as having the characteristic of verb, *-ing* as the process of something, *-ion* as the condition of something, *-ness* as the state of feeling, *-ful* as filled of feeling, *-ment* the result of the action, *-ly* as describing something in manner, *-er* as someone who do something, *-ous* as possessing quality, *-ity* as the state of being something, *-able* as describing something in quality, *-edge* as the result of process from verb, *-an* as person, *-th* as the result of the action from verb, *in- ....ant* as given the action of something, *en-...-ing* as the condition of something.

**Keywords:** affixation, function and meaning, speech, social media users

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Communication becomes the key of human being interaction. Wherever and whenever people come together surely they communicate each other to get their needs. Carlson (2001: 2) stated that communication is the process of delivering information from its source to a destination some distance way. It means that communication aims to help understand people better removing misunderstanding and creating clarity of thoughts and expression. Talking about communication is talking about language. Although they are not the same thing they work together.

Language and word are two components which can be separated because language can be formed by connecting existing words. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, word is a speech sound or series that symbolizes

and communicates a meaning usually without being divisible into smaller units capable of independent use. It means that word as a part of language which has significant rule in forming a language. People consistently use language to assemble a sentence but they do not have idea where do really those thousands words come from. People as the user of language do not consider how the language is formed. There are thousands words utilized by people. Word especially is framed by current structure. Katamba (1993:19) stated that the study of word structure is known as morphology. According to Bauer (2012: 7) morphology is the structure of words, how word such as *dislike* is made up of smaller meaningful elements such as *dis* and *like*. Therefore morphology is the study of morpheme which has several meaning. According to O'Grady, *et.al* (1997: 119), a morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function.

In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing morphological analysis on affixes found in speech and the response of social media. The researcher uses speech because from speech social media users can increase our knowledge, culture, science and there are many affixes. Importantly the researcher can find several of words. The researcher also uses social media users' comment because currently the easy way to communicate by using social media especially by using comment column. By using comment column the social media users is easy enough to deliver arguments, responses, or comment toward some phenomena. Both speech and social media users' comment the researcher will find how rich words are and can help us enrich the language vocabulary.

This one of example of affixes of speech and social media users' comment of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 10-11 January 2021. Based on morphological affixes, that speech and social media users' comment has many words that can be observed. This example is taken from speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021.

Example:

*One year ago, the first death from COVID-19 was reported and WHO issued its first tranche of technical guidance.*

*Reported* (report+ed) shows suffix *-ed*. It is kind of inflectional affixes because the suffix *-ed* does not change the word class. The word *reportis* verb although it gets suffix *-ed* the word still verb.

*Guidance* (guide + ance) is one of forms of derivational affixes because it changes the word class from *guide* is verb into *guidance* is noun.

This study uses speech and netizen's comment of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021. The researcher intends to the kinds of affixes and the word classes. So the researcher conducts a research with the title **English Affixation Used by Social Media Users in Responding The Speech of WHO Director General on Opening Remark At Media Briefing on Covid-19**

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research because the data was analyzed descriptively based on affixation theory. The object was the affixes found in speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 10-11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users. The data were English words which contain affixes in speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 10-11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users. The data source of this research were the speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 10-11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users. The researcher collected the data by using documentation. For analyzing data, the researcher used O'Grady theory (1997) and Katamba theory (1994).

## **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

Based from the function, affixes consist of two categories. They are derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. The researcher found 132 words containing affixes whether they contained derivational or inflectional affixes in the speech and the social media users' comment of WHO Director General's on opening remarks at media briefing on covid 19 – 11 January 2021.



Here the finding of the function of affixes:

No	The Function of Affixes	Quantity	Percentage
1	Derivational Affixes		
	a. Prefix		
	1) Noun Formation		
	a-	1	0.75%
	2) Verb Formation		
	en-	1	0.75%
	b. Suffix		
	1) Noun Formation		
	-al	1	0.75%
	-ance	2	1,5%
	-ion	8	6.06%
	-ing	6	4.5%
	-ness	2	1.5%
	-ment	8	6.06%
	-ity	2	1.5%
	-edge	1	0.75%
	-th	2	1.5%
	2) Adjective Formation		
	-al	2	1.5%
	-ive	3	2.27%
	-ing	10	7.58%
	-ful	2	1,5%
	-ous	1	0,75%
	-able	2	1.5%
	3) Adverb Formation		
	-ly	8	6.06%
	c. Circumfix		
	in- .... -ant	1	0.75%
	en-.....-ing	1	0.75%
	d. Multi Derivational		

	1) Noun Formation	11	8.3%
	2) Adverb Formation	1	0.75%
	3) Adjective Formation	1	0.75%
2	Inflectional Affixes		
	-es/s (3 <sup>rd</sup> person or singular)	10	7.58%
	-es/s (plural noun)	36	27.27%
	-ing (participle)	1	0.75%
	-ed (past tense)	4	3.03%
	-er (comparative)	2	1.5%
	-est (superlative)	1	0.75%

Furthermore the researcher also discussed about the meaning of the affixes. In analyzing the meaning of affixation, the writer analyzed it through English meaning in order to make it easier to be understood for all the readers. Based on the finding above it could be concluded that the meaning of affixation used in the speech of WHO Director General's on opening remarks at media briefing on covid 19 – 11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users as follows:

No	Affixes	Meaning
1	a-	Toward the future
2	en-	Put into
3	-al	Characterizing or showing skill
4	-ance	The act of processing something
5	-ive	Having the characteristic of verb
6	-ing	The process of something
7	-ion	The condition and the act of something
8	-ness	The state of feeling

9	-ful	Filled of feeling
10	-ment	The result of the action from something
11	-ly	Describing something in manner
12	-er	Someone who do something
13	-ous	Possessing a quality
14	-ity	The state of being something
15	-able	Describing something in quality
16	-edge	The result of process from verb
17	-an	A person
18	-th	The result of the action from verb
19	in- -ant	Given the action of something
20	en- -ing	The condition of something

Unlike the finding of the previous research, this research found that in social media the researcher found the affixation namely circumfix in-...-ant could be meant as given the action of something and circumfix en-...-ing could be meant as the condition of something. In this research, the researcher also found not only derivational and inflectional affixes but also multi derivational affixes which function as noun formation, adverb formation and adjective formation.

The result of this research also supported the theory about morphology in general that is stated by O'Grady (1997: 123) a process of forming new words by adding some element to it or by making an internal change. This results also support O'Grady's theory of the function of affixes (1997:128) that is derivation is a form of word with meaning and/ or category distinct from that of its base through the addition and inflection is an affix whose function is to signal a grammatical relationship.

#### 4. CLOSING

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found that 78 data or 58.3% derivational affixes that consisted of prefix with adverb formation and verb formation. Furthermore suffix consisted of noun formation, adjective formation, and adverb formation. Multi derivational consisted of noun formation, adverb formation and adjective formation. Later on there were 54 data or 41.8% of inflectional affixes that functioned as 3<sup>rd</sup> person or singular, plural noun, present participle, past tense, comparative and superlative.

The researcher analyzed it through English meaning used in in the speech of WHO Director-General's on Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on COVID 19 – 11 January 2021 and the responses of social media users in order to make it easier to be understood for all the readers.

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